

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness, south winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 73; lowest, 48. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 238—DAILY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS WITHIN SIX MILES. FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

# THE NEW YORK HERALD

(COPYRIGHT, 1921, BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION.)

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.  
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

## BRITISH RECOVERY FACES CRISIS, SAYS SIR PHILIP GIBBS

Decisions in Miners' Case  
and German Reparations  
Dispute This Week Fix  
Future Progress.

### BOTH ISSUES LINKED

Economic Revival of Europe  
Lies in Making Berlin Pay  
Bill Without Ruining  
Country.

### FALSE BALANCE SHEETS

All Classes in Germany Are  
Said to Be Hiding Wealth  
and Dodging Payment  
of Taxes.

By SIR PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
London, April 24.

England is beginning a week of history, during which the wisdom or lack of wisdom among her leaders and workers will decide the rate of her future progress and recovery. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the two problems that are to be settled during the next few days. The first is whether peace will be declared in the coal fields and other industries, and the second is how far the British Government will agree with the French Government in enforcing German reparations by the occupation of mining cities and other sources of wealth in the event of nonpayment. Both questions are directly related.

The industrial situation in Great Britain is becoming more tragic while debating is resumed. In spite of the enormous relief to all patriotic opinion when the strike was cancelled by the Triple Alliance on the eve of action, the long continuance of idleness in the coal fields is causing widespread distress. Lack of fuel is devaluing every great industry, as the stocks have run out. The north of England and the Midlands, where most of the factory cities are concentrated, are becoming alarmed by the immense numbers of men and women who are not employed because the furnace fires have flickered out.

### On Verge of Starvation.

The miners in many districts are on the verge of starvation because their local associations have exhausted their funds. Women are pawning their clothes, furniture and even their wedding rings. In Cardiff, Liverpool and many other towns thousands of children are dependent upon charity for their daily food and there one sees the pitiful sights of working families waiting outside relieving offices clamoring for small doles to help them over the next few days.

Despite this actual distress and the wailing of hungry children the rank and file of the miners remains stubborn against surrender. From many districts have come stern resolutions to maintain the original demands for a national basis for wages, joined with violent accusations of betrayal against their partners in the Triple Alliance of labor.

During the last week the general public has been educating itself into a closer knowledge of the true facts by means of manifestoes printed about both sides of the case by the miners and the owners and industrial experts. There is a common belief that the Government and the owners acted in a way which was needlessly provocative to the coal workers, risking a social upheaval by an abrupt and unjust ultimatum.

### Narrow Escape From Disaster.

It is hardly doubted now by all honest thinkers with some knowledge of human passion that England by a difference of only a few hours escaped a civil conflict on a scale menacing the rule of the nation. The Triple Alliance decided against a general strike, knowing that the result would be disastrous to organized labor, which was hopelessly divided against itself, as well as to the whole country. With millions of men utterly idle the strike would have followed the usual course of mob psychology from sullen inactivity to inevitable disorder.

The volunteer defence force would have fired on riotous crowds, and without any direct revolutionary impulse there would have been some thing like a revolution unless all history is a mockery. What I have said many times in the United States is true, namely, that the British people are instinctively and traditionally op-

## Belgian Women in First Vote Outnumber Men

By the Associated Press.  
BRUSSELS, April 24.—Women voted for the first time in the history of Belgium in the municipal and communal elections held to-day throughout the country.

The number of women who registered exceeded by 700,000 the men, and they might have, had they so desired, secured control of all the municipal councils of the country. The only ballot where women vote for all the offices was in the town and province of Limbourg.

It was announced before the elections that if the Catholic party obtained a majority in the balloting the voting privilege of women would be extended to the Parliamentary elections.

## TRANSIT BOARD SWORN IN TO-DAY

McAneny, New Chairman, Announces Issues Will Be Settled Quickly.

DELANEY MAKES APPEAL  
Asks Commissioners to Refrain  
From Seizing Records in  
His Office.

The new Public Service Commission and the Transit Commission will be sworn in to-day at Albany. George McAneny, chairman of the Transit Commission, announced last night. The qualification of the Transit Commissioners means that the court fight of the city to prevent the commission from taking over the office and records of John H. Delaney, Transit Construction Commissioner, will be precipitated at once and that a hearing upon the validity of the new law may be had in the courts within the next few days. Mr. Delaney made public yesterday a letter he wrote to the members of the Transit Commission notifying them of instructions he received from John P. O'Brien, Corporation Counsel, not to surrender his office or records to the new commission. Mr. Delaney suggested new commission. Mr. Delaney suggested new commission. Mr. Delaney suggested new commission.

"You may be assured that we are in full agreement with your view that if any attack be made upon the constitutionality of the act under which the members of the Transit Commission should be determined without unnecessary embarrassment to any one and with the least possible delay."

Mr. McAneny refused to say whether his letter was intended to mean that the Transit Commission would comply with Mr. Delaney's request not to try to take possession of his office and records.

"I cannot make any comment now," was Mr. McAneny's answer to all questions bearing on the forthcoming litigation.

Mr. McAneny's attitude was interesting in view of the fact that Mr. Delaney is not amenable to the Mayor or Corporation Counsel, but was appointed by the Governor. Wherefore there arises the possibility that the new commission may have recourse in some other direction without undue consideration for the wishes of Mayor Hylan.

It is expected that the new Public Service Commission will take over the offices and official effects of the present Public Service Commission at once and without interference.

## GIRL, 8, KILLED WHEN PONY CART OVERTURNS

Animal Becomes Frightened  
at Automobile.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 24.—Caroline Bulkeley, aged 8 years, daughter of George G. Bulkeley, vice president of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was killed almost instantly late this afternoon, when a pony cart in which she and four other children were riding overturned.

The pony, which was a corner and became frightened at a passing automobile, was killed.

## OBSCURE MAN'S PICTURE ON SALE AS A WHISTLER

Revelation of Fraud Drops  
Price From \$8,000 to \$7.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, April 24.

Experts have at last decided that the painting of a dish of fruit, catalogued in a prominent art gallery here last year as a Whistler, with a value of \$8,000, was the work of an obscure artist named Gassy.

Gassy noticed the painting when passing the gallery, entered and claimed the work as his own. Then the signature of Whistler in a corner was shown to him. The painting had been sold for thirty francs to a second hand dealer, but it had advanced to a hundred and thirty francs before it reached the gallery, with Whistler's name imitated with remarkable accuracy.

## G. M. OYSTER DIES IN ATLANTIC CITY; WIFE IN CAPITAL

Left Washington 2 Weeks  
Ago With Doctor and  
Nurses to Seek Health.

### BROTHER IS TOO LATE

Reports Mrs. Oyster Had  
Separated From Husband  
Denied by Friend.

### MARRIED LAST JANUARY

Wedding Attracted Attention,  
He Being 72 and His Bride  
26 Years Old.

George M. Oyster, Jr., 72, of Washington, whose marriage on January 15 last to Miss Cecil Reedy, 26, of Syracuse, N. Y., to whom he gave \$1,000 a week as "pin money," attracted much attention, died last night in his apartment in the Hotel Ambassador in Atlantic City. He had gone to Atlantic City from his home in Washington two weeks ago, accompanied by a physician and two nurses, for his health, but he had been sinking steadily since his arrival at the resort.

With Mr. Oyster when he died were his physician and his business manager, N. N. Browner. His brother, D. W. Oyster, arrived from Washington to Atlantic City where he received word that Mr. Oyster was seriously ill, but he arrived too late. It was reported in Atlantic City last night that Mr. Oyster had died intestate, but this could not be confirmed, as neither his brother nor his business manager would make a statement.

Mrs. Oyster was not with her husband when he died. It was learned, however, that an hour before his death she telephoned to his apartment from Washington and inquired about his condition, saying that she had just learned that he was seriously ill. The nurse, according to statements made at the hotel, told Mrs. Oyster that her husband was too ill to see any one and Mrs. Oyster replied that she would come to Atlantic City this morning.

For several weeks the report has been current both in Washington and in Syracuse, where Mrs. Oyster was present in Atlantic City, that she had separated from her husband and had come to live with Mrs. Kepner in 77 West Sixty-eighth street. Mrs. Kepner told a reporter for THE NEW YORK HERALD this morning, however, that she had not seen Mrs. Oyster since the wedding, which she attended. She also said that she was sure there was no truth in the report of a separation, as friends had seen Mrs. Oyster frequently in the Oyster home in Washington and that she appeared to be happy.

The marriage of Mr. Oyster and the then Miss Reedy attracted more attention than it would ordinarily because of the fact that when the engagement was announced by the Reedy family in Syracuse it was denied by Mr. Oyster in Washington.

He explained later, however, that his denial was merely for the purpose of avoiding publicity until Miss Reedy should arrive in the national capital for the ceremony. She was accompanied by a local fame as an amateur actress.

Mr. Oyster was a member of several well known clubs in Washington, but he was known principally as a horse fancier. It was at a Syracuse Horse Show that he met Miss Reedy, who, besides being prominent socially in the up-State city, had gained considerable fame as an amateur actress.

Mr. Oyster's prize cattle and horses have won hundreds of prizes throughout the United States, his Percheron horses especially being considered by experts to be the finest stock in the world. They were seventy-two ribbons at a show in Chicago.

## UNION WITH GERMANY SWEEPING PLEBISCITE

Votes Against Move Almost  
Negligible.

By the Associated Press.  
INNSBRUCK, April 24.—Returns up to midnight in the plebiscite held in Tyrol to-day totaled 86,669 for and 928 against union with Germany.

Complete returns for Innsbruck show a vote of 19,000 in favor of and 476 against fusion.

VIENNA, April 24.—Voting in the plebiscite being held in Tyrol to-day on the question of fusion with Germany was attended with celebrations. Pan-Germans held a great demonstration in Vienna this morning. Speakers denounced the French and Italian policies as intended to destroy Germanism and charged the Christian Socialists with opposing fusion with Germany in the hope of eventual restoration of the Hapsburgs.

## EQUESTRIENNE HURT BY HER HORSE FALLING

Miss Bee Queen Pinned Under  
Animal on Drive.

Miss Bee Queen of 512 West End avenue was riding in Riverside Drive between 100th and 101st streets late yesterday afternoon, when her horse stumbled and fell, pinning her beneath his body. Members of her party and others of the large crowd which witnessed the accident dragged the animal off.

Miss Queen was taken in an automobile to St. Luke's Hospital, where it was said she had been severely bruised about the head and face and arms, and also had suffered possible fractures of the left leg and left arm. The full extent of her injuries, however, will not be known until an X-ray examination is made.

# 4 AMERICANS IN BILLION DOLLAR DEAL FRAMED GERMAN PLEA TO HARDING; NEW PROPOSAL NEARER ALLIED TERMS

## SUPREME COUNCIL TO ACT SATURDAY

Premiers Expect America Will  
Be Heard From Then on  
Germany's Proposals.

### FRIND ASKS FOR TROOPS

Lloyd George to Confer With  
British Cabinet on Sending  
Back Four Battalions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LYMPNE, April 24.—America through the presentation or refusal to present the new German reparations proposals to the Supreme Council at a special meeting on Saturday next will for the first time since Woodrow Wilson left France play a decisive part in framing the future of Europe. If President Harding decides the proposals are not worth presenting, France, with Great Britain's "moral support" and with the active or moral support of her other allies, will seize the Ruhr Valley and otherwise lay hands on Germany in a fashion characterized as "punitive," while the present sanctions are called merely "persuasive."

There are reports that the German proposals will mention a sum far below the 224,000,000 marks goal fixed by the Paris Conference, but will urge as a substitute her plan to undertake the reconstruction of the devastated regions of France.

It is understood that unanimity was reached in principle by Lloyd George and Frind on the following points:

First, that Germany has woefully defaulted her obligations under the treaty of Versailles.

Two, that the occupation of the Ruhr valley and other parts of the French front not officially revealed must be put there by her mother, Mrs. James Reedy, and Brind on the following points:

First, that Germany has woefully defaulted her obligations under the treaty of Versailles.

Two, that the occupation of the Ruhr valley and other parts of the French front not officially revealed must be put there by her mother, Mrs. James Reedy, and Brind on the following points:

First, that Germany has woefully defaulted her obligations under the treaty of Versailles.

Two, that the occupation of the Ruhr valley and other parts of the French front not officially revealed must be put there by her mother, Mrs. James Reedy, and Brind on the following points:

First, that Germany has woefully defaulted her obligations under the treaty of Versailles.

Two, that the occupation of the Ruhr valley and other parts of the French front not officially revealed must be put there by her mother, Mrs. James Reedy, and Brind on the following points:

First, that Germany has woefully defaulted her obligations under the treaty of Versailles.

Two, that the occupation of the Ruhr valley and other parts of the French front not officially revealed must be put there by her mother, Mrs. James Reedy, and Brind on the following points:

First, that Germany has woefully defaulted her obligations under the treaty of Versailles.

Two, that the occupation of the Ruhr valley and other parts of the French front not officially revealed must be put there by her mother, Mrs. James Reedy, and Brind on the following points:

First, that Germany has woefully defaulted her obligations under the treaty of Versailles.

Two, that the occupation of the Ruhr valley and other parts of the French front not officially revealed must be put there by her mother, Mrs. James Reedy, and Brind on the following points:

## HARDING TO MAKE AN EARLY ANSWER

Washington to Decide Swiftly  
on Course to Take on  
Berlin's Appeal.

### LIMIT UNDER 48 HOURS

U. S. Will Not Be Used in Any  
Plot of German Intrigue  
to Divide Allies.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Washington, D. C., April 24.

Within forty-eight hours this Government will announce its attitude regarding the transmission to the Allies of Germany's new reparations proposals, the official text of which is on its way to Washington to-night. This was learned to-night from a semi-official source.

The character and general terms of the proposals—officially received from Berlin—were brought to the knowledge of the President and the Secretary of State last night. The full text will be received here early to-morrow morning. The President and Secretary Hughes are expected to reach an early determination as to what action would be possible for this Government to take.

If the decision is reached to transmit the new offer there is little doubt that Secretary Hughes will be ready by Tuesday to send the German terms to Premier Brind and Premier Lloyd George. If the decision is adverse Tuesday should produce a reply to Germany stating this Government's reasons for standing to one side.

The reparations controversy is swiftly getting to the deadline, May 1, and any preliminary moves looking toward mediation and a new conference between the parties to the controversy must be made quickly.

No hint came from the White House to-day as to any opinion that may have been formed as to the character of the German offer or as to its availability as opening the door to new negotiations.

It was impossible, of course, for the State Department to comment on the information it had received informally.

The attention of officials here was fixed on the action of the Premier being held in England. Members of Congress who commented on the meeting of the Premier expressed the view that France's attitude was evidently as determined as ever.

The opinion was expressed, however, that President Harding and Secretary Hughes may have information which might throw more light upon the situation. First, however, it was said, the character of the German offer must be such as will commend it to President Harding and Secretary Hughes as a reasonable proposal. Lacking that, the United States will decline to transmit it.

The Administration has let it be known very positively that it is not to be used in any scheme of German intrigue, and that this country is not to be inveigled into any false diplomatic position that might work to German advantage.

## U. S. TO TRANSMIT NOTE ONLY IF SATISFACTORY

Premiers Hear Hughes So Assured  
Jusserand.

By the Associated Press.  
LYMPNE, England, April 24.—A conversation, reported to have taken place between the French Ambassador at Washington, M. Jusserand, and Secretary of State Hughes, respecting the German note, has become the subject of much interest here. The conversation in substance as it reached Lympe follows:

Secretary Hughes informed M. Jusserand that it was not certain the United States could submit the German note to the Supreme Council. The note would be contingent upon its contents.

M. Jusserand called Mr. Hughes' attention to the responsibility the American Government would assume in being the forwarding agent. The United States, he pointed out, was too great and powerful to become a simple messenger, taking a note from Germany and passing it over to the Allies. Such service, he contended, would seem to involve toward approval of the German proposals, because the United States was a friend and associate. Consequently its responsibilities were different from those of neutrals.

If the Washington Government, however, approved of the German offer and the Allies then, said Mr. Jusserand, approval and transmission by the United States would have the quality of a guarantee which would please the Allies.

The attitude of the American Secretary of State, it was implied, was satisfactory to the French Ambassador.

## Will Spare Harding Any Embarrassment; Allied Acceptance Based on U. S. Guarantee

By the Associated Press.  
BERLIN, April 24.—While the terms of Germany's new proposals to the Allies, sent to Washington this evening, will not be made known in Berlin until to-morrow afternoon, the German people's party leader who participated in the Cabinet's secret conference last night stated this evening that the new proposals Germany is making are such that the Entente cannot afford to ignore them; that Germany, in view of the offer of the United States, is determined to make a reparations offer such as will spare President Harding any embarrassment and not make Germany appear ridiculous in her present action.

He declared that France would have the least of reasons to reject the new proposals, which he hinted as having been designed to represent a liberal compromise by Germany.

LYMPNE, England, April 24.—A conversation, reported to have taken place between the French Ambassador at Washington, M. Jusserand, and Secretary of State Hughes respecting the German note has become the subject of much interest here. The conversation in substance as it reached Lympe follows:

Secretary Hughes informed M. Jusserand that it was not certain the United States could submit the German note to the Allies—that would be contingent upon its contents.

M. Jusserand called Mr. Hughes' attention to the responsibility the American Government would assume in being the forwarding agent. The United States, he pointed out, was too great and powerful to become a simple messenger, taking a note from Germany and passing it over to the Allies. Such service, he contended, would seem to incline toward approval of the German propositions, because the United States was not in the position of a neutral, but was a friend and associate; consequently its responsibilities were different from those of neutrals.

If the Washington Government, however, approved of the German offer and the Allies then, said Mr. Jusserand, approval and transmission by the United States would have the quality of a guarantee which would please the Allies.

The attitude of the American Secretary of State, it was implied, was satisfactory to the French Ambassador.

## U. S. STAND O.K.'D BY LLOYD GEORGE

Premier Also Says All Allies  
Must Agree Before Further  
Advance Is Made.

### NOT TOO MUCH DEMANDED

Mistake for Germany to Send  
Note Through U. S., but Not  
Objected To, He Declares.

By the Associated Press.  
LYMPNE, April 24.—The British Prime Minister received the American and British correspondents here this evening and made it clear that the week-end conference was never intended to formulate any conclusions. This would be unfair, he said, until the Ministers had consulted the Cabinets and the Allies, representatives of the latter meeting in Supreme Council on Saturday next.

The French plan to be put into operation against Germany, should Germany fail to comply with the Treaty of Versailles, was not complete. Mr. Lloyd George explained, and if before Saturday Germany did not put forward satisfactory proposals it would be for the Supreme Council to decide what action should be taken. Undoubtedly this would include the occupation of the Ruhr.

The German proposal for the reconstruction of the devastated areas was satisfactory so far as it went, and in the opinion of Mr. Lloyd George would be a substantial contribution toward the problem of reparations.

France, however, had already applied to Germany for materials to assist in reconstruction, but had received no answer. The question of labor was more delicate for France; she had her unemployment crisis, like other countries.

Great Britain, continued the Prime Minister, did not desire to impose the impossible on Germany, but was convinced that Germany could pay what was demanded by the Paris terms. But there must be a definite arrangement for payment. The Supreme Council must decide whether Germany was to be given further time after May 1 to pay the 600,000,000 sterling due under the Paris terms. Also, he declared, a further advance could not be made into German territory until all the Allies were agreed on this matter.

There was complete sympathy with the French desire to make Germany comply with the terms agreed to at Paris, but, added Mr. Lloyd George, the Ministers must go into the Supreme Council with free hands as to how the terms were to be enforced. Great Britain could not understand why Germany had not forward a note concerning reconstruction of the devastated areas, which was inadequate, without providing for the balance of the reparations.

There was no objection, said the Premier, to notes being forwarded through Washington. Indeed, Great Britain would be glad if America could be of further assistance. America took no responsibility in forwarding notes. In fact, it was possible that Germany had decided to send the note through America, owing to President Harding's assurance that he would forward the note to the Allies if it should be acceptable to them. It was a mistake, however, for Germany to do so. Mr. Lloyd George declared, and she knew that M. Brind was at Lympe.

The two Premiers have a few more points to discuss, but will certainly conclude their conversations during the night and return to their respective capitals in the morning.

## 400 SOLDIERS LEAVE COBLENZ.

Forty Are Patients Transferred to  
Hospitals in the United States.

ANTWERP, April 24.—Four hundred American soldiers sent from Coblenz, returning home as a result of their discharge, confinement or other disposition, left here to-day for the United States on board the transport Somme. They were under the command of Major Francis T. Armstrong.

"COUNTRY Borders" is one of the most popular publications in the Herald's War Aid Section. They're the best sort of paper—Ad.

Incursion of Business Men  
in Reparations Problem  
May Result in Simons  
Resigning.

### SENSATION IN GERMANY

Lafayette De Friesse, New  
York, Admits He and Three  
Others Suggested Appeal  
to President.

### U. S. MISSION IGNORED

American Quartet Is Negotiating  
Credit for Raw Materials—Stinnes and Krupp  
Directors Consulted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Berlin, April 24.

An adventure in diplomacy by four American business men may result in Dr. Walter Simons, German Foreign Minister, resigning his portfolio and in seriously complicating the reparations problem.

These four men are Lafayette De Friesse and a Mr. Helm, both of New York; Dr. Richard Moldenke of Watzung, N. J., and Ludwig M. Hoefler of San Francisco.

Mr. De Friesse, who heads the "Country Borders" is one of the most popular publications in the Herald's War Aid Section. They're the best sort of paper—Ad.

These four men suggested in consultation with Dr. Simons that they way out of the reparations tangle was for him to make a total submission of the problem to President Harding as coming from the German people. They held frequent conferences at the Foreign Office unknown to the official American Mission, and it is even rumored that they drafted what, with few changes, proved to be the final text of the first German note to Washington.

While such action is not unprecedented in the German Foreign Office, the procedure became known this time through the fact that one of the Americans gave an advance copy of the note to an American newspaper correspondent. By doing this he created a situation in which members of the Reichstag felt that Parliament had been put in a farcical light.

The Independent Socialists and Communists had insisted on debating questions relating to foreign affairs in the face of the Cabinet's request to postpone discussion until after the note had been forwarded to President Harding. Chancellor Fehrenbach pleaded that diplomatic usage even among democratic nations was not to discuss until they had reached their destination. Herr Crispian, for the Socialists, objected strongly to this point by declaring that the text of the first appeal to President Harding had appeared in the American press before it reached Washington.

When the fact that the four Americans had been consulted on the appeal to President Harding and had helped frame the note became known in Parliament circles the unparalleled submission caused a sensation, and it was predicted that it would prove the last straw in finishing Dr. Simons' term in the Cabinet.

Mr. De Friesse told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent that the plans for a billion dollar credit had not been financed by any large American banks or banking groups in America.

"The time is not yet ripe to reveal whom we are representing," Mr. De Friesse said, "but we can say that it is not any large bank. The trouble with credits supported by a large group is that it shuts off others. If Morgan were behind it it would preclude Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and vice versa."

It is assumed here that they are representing bankers having special relations with cotton, rubber, wool growers and owners of copper mines, and while Mr. De Friesse has declined to go into the details of the plans he declared confidently that the men behind him could raise the \$1,000,000,000, which it is said is the value of the transaction under way.

His backers in America are already organized, he said, and would file the necessary papers as soon as the success of the project was assured. Plans for a corresponding organization in Germany have now been completed, but he added that nothing active could

Do you know the new Telephone  
number for Herald Want Ads? It's

CHELSEA 4000

Make a Note of It

If you were in the habit of leaving your Want Ads personally at the old Herald Building, note the new Branch Office at Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street. Entrance 1358 Broadway, up one flight.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

THREE hundred copies to one advertiser. Special is the story told by one regular user of Herald Help Wanted Ads. They will pay you. Telephone Chelsea 4000—Ad.